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The War

THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE TO PROSPERITY

[Released to the press April 2]

The text of a broadcast entitled "The Importance of International Commerce to Prosperity", which was arranged by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation and which was given by Mr. Harry C. Hawkins, Director of the Office of Economic Affairs of the Department of State, over Station WINX, Washington, D.C., April 2, 1944, follows:

ANNOUNCER: Plenty of jobs, security, permanent prosperity—these are the things we want most for ourselves, for our fighting men when they return, for our children, after we have won the war. Yet the United States could not long remain an island of prosperity in a world sea of poverty.

To show us why this is so, this week's "Beyond Victory" program, brought to you by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation of Boston and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, calls upon one of the leading officials of the United States Department of State, Mr. Harry C. Hawkins. For many years Mr. Hawkins has been working closely with Secretary Hull in carrying out the reciprocal-trade agreements. He is now the Director of the Office of Economic Affairs of the State Department.

We take you to Washington, where Mr. Hawkins will be interviewed by Mr. William Harris.

HARRIS: Mr. Hawkins—to start right off with a hard question—Do you think that after the war our first consideration should be the economic welfare of other countries, bearing in mind how important that welfare is to permanent peace? Or do you think we ought to concentrate on the enormous problems of employment and production that we're going to have right here at home?

HAWKINS: Well, Mr. Harris, if we had to make such a choice that would be a hard question. However, in my opinion we can and should do everything in our power to expand employment and production here in the United States after the war. And at the same time we can and should help other nations to expand *their* employment and production. If we do that, I believe we will have the best possible basis for an enduring peace.

HARRIS: That sounds very encouraging, Mr. Hawkins—in spite of that ominous "if". But how can we help other nations expand their employment and production? By removing all our tariff barriers?

HAWKINS: Oh, no. That would be too drastic and too one-sided. What we do need is a tariff and foreign-trade policy that will call for international cooperation to bring about a substantial reduction of trade barriers, theirs as well as ours, in the real, long-run interests of all countries.

HARRIS: And if we don't adopt such a policy?

HAWKINS: If we and all other countries don't consider each other's long-run trade interests, we'll all soon be engaged in trade warfare as we have in the past, and all our hard lessons will have taught us nothing.

HARRIS: Well, by trade warfare, Mr. Hawkins, do you mean when one nation discriminates against another by refusing to admit its goods?

HAWKINS: Not necessarily, Mr. Harris. Trade warfare doesn't always start with a deliberately hostile act; it doesn't always start with discrimination against some particular nation; and it doesn't always mean flatly refusing to accept goods. What happens more often is that a country imposes high tariffs on imports, usually in an attempt to benefit some of its domestic producers and without regard to how the tariff is going to

affect foreign producers or even how it's going to affect its own export interests in the long run. The result is that producers in other countries are deprived of outlets for their products, and so those countries set up trade barriers of their own against imports. This hits still other countries and they in turn take similar action. Some countries begin to make unfair and discriminatory deals, and so unemployment and economic sickness begin to spread throughout the world.

HARRIS: And that's the way wars are caused.

HAWKINS: That's one thing that can contribute to them. We've seen that when a country gets starved out economically, its people are all too ready to follow the first dictator who may rise up and promise them all jobs. Trade conflict breeds non-cooperation, suspicion, bitterness. Nations which are economic enemies are not likely to remain political friends for long.

HARRIS: Well, that's a grim picture you've painted, but I know enough about international trade to realize that that's just what has happened sometimes in the past. Let's all earnestly hope it doesn't happen again.

HAWKINS: It is with that hope that the nations of the world—outside the Axis—have been turning to trade cooperation, to giving some consideration to the other fellow's interests, and thereby looking out for each one's own ultimate benefit.

HARRIS: Well, exactly what does that mean in terms of tariffs?

HAWKINS: A good example is the trade-agreements law which we have had in effect since 1934. This law authorizes the President to negotiate and conclude with other countries reciprocal agreements which provide for reduction, within definite limits, of our tariffs which unduly hamper their exports to us, in return for reductions by them in their trade barriers against our exports.

HARRIS: That sounds pretty complicated to me.

HAWKINS: Well, some aspects of it are technical, of course, but let me give you an example, although it is far too simple to be an accurate picture of all that a trade agreement is and how it is made. At one time the United States had a high tariff on imports of Brazil nuts. Perhaps our imports of these nuts were not very important in our whole

national economy, but they were very important to the producers in Brazil, and our tariff limited their sales and profits in this country. At the same time, United States automobile and parts manufacturers wanted to sell more of their products in Brazil, but the Brazilian tariff on such articles cut down the profits or limited the volume of such sales. In our reciprocal-trade agreement with Brazil we reduced our tariff on Brazil nuts, while they reduced their tariffs on automobiles and parts.

HARRIS: I can see how that kind of trade cooperation would make for better feeling between countries and therefore would contribute to world peace. But will trade cooperation help solve our own post-war problems in this country? After all, we can't help being interested in our own prosperity.

HAWKINS: That is just what I am talking about. I believe that we must look at post-war trade problems realistically and not sentimentally. And from a purely self-interested point of view, trade cooperation will, in my opinion, help us a great deal. As you know, we've got to plan on enormously increased production in this country after the war, and the American domestic market can't absorb all that production indefinitely. There won't be any question about our needing greatly increased foreign markets.

HARRIS: And I suppose American producers are well aware of that?

HAWKINS: Oh, yes—very well aware. Take agriculture, for example. The Farm Bureau Federation came out last spring with the statement that if farmers are to maintain their production after the war, their export outlets absolutely must be restored.

HARRIS: That's very interesting. I shouldn't have supposed that farmers would be so much interested in exports.

HAWKINS: Certainly they are. Many people don't realize, Mr. Harris, that about half of all this country's exports in normal times have been agricultural products. In fact, more than half of one crop—cotton—has been sold in foreign markets in many past years. Large percentages of our wheat, fruit, tobacco, and corn (when it has been trans-

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formed into pork and lard) are exported when there are foreign markets for them.

HARRIS: Well, I confess I hadn't realized that agriculture has such a big stake in exports. I do know that American industry is talking about the necessity for large-scale foreign trade if business is to expand after the war. By the way, how about labor, Mr. Hawkins? How does it feel about trade cooperation?

HAWKINS: Many labor leaders feel the same way industry and agriculture do. Mr. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., has urged the renewal of the trade-agreements law we were discussing just now, because he says labor is determined to assure for itself a security based upon full employment in an expanding industry and trade which, in turn, require foreign markets.

HARRIS: Then I gather that agriculture, industry, and labor are all agreed there is a potential world market for our goods. Can you give us any idea as to how much of a market that might be, Mr. Hawkins?

HAWKINS: Well, there are more than two billion people in the world outside the United States—and they're all potential customers of ours if we will think of them that way. Of course, only a relatively few have living standards and purchasing power comparable to our own. The vast majority are very poor, according to our standards, and individually they can buy very little, but in the aggregate their purchasing power is enormous.

HARRIS: And I suppose that as their living standards improve, the world market for American goods will expand, too.

HAWKINS: Certainly, although its expansion will depend on a variety of things, such as the investment of capital, the development of natural resources, and so forth. But basic to everything else is the ability to trade in their products.

HARRIS: Mr. Hawkins, why do people often seem more enthusiastic about the exporting angle of foreign trade than about the importing angle?

HAWKINS: Well, Mr. Harris, in any business deal most people are more eager to sell than to buy. However, the reason a person wants to sell something is to get the wherewithal to buy other things he wants. Countries are like individuals

in that respect. The United States, to be specific, can't go on selling its products abroad indefinitely unless it accepts the products of other countries in return. If other countries can't get United States dollars by selling their goods in the United States they can't buy our things.

HARRIS: Some people are afraid of flooding our own markets with cheap imports from foreign countries with living standards lower than ours and in that way throwing Americans out of jobs or cutting their wages down to the low foreign levels. What about that fear?

HAWKINS: We must remember, first, that competitive ability depends on efficiency of production. Low living standards and low wages do not necessarily mean efficient production—in fact, misery and efficiency seldom go together. Actually, although many of our industries pay the highest wages in the world, their efficiency is also the highest in the world, and therefore the unit cost of their product, including wages, is so low that they can compete successfully in the world market where wages are far lower.

HARRIS: However, I suppose there are some industries which really do benefit from high protective tariffs.

HAWKINS: They are relatively few. A prominent labor economist has made some interesting studies along this line. He found that of 45 million people employed in this country in 1940, only 2 or 3 million were actually producing goods which, without tariff protection, might meet serious foreign competition in the domestic market. The vast majority—42 or 43 million people—are actually harmed by excessive tariffs and other trade restrictions and would gain from expansion of both our import and our export trade.

HARRIS: In other words, a minority of 5 or 6 percent of our population has been benefiting from high tariffs at the expense of 42 million of our people and their families who would be better off if their industries had more foreign markets! It seems to me that you've made out a very fine case for trade cooperation, Mr. Hawkins, and you've also made the same point for international economics which our guest on this program, Mr. Paul Hoffman of the Committee for Economic Develop-

ment, made last week for domestic economics. Mr. Hoffman emphasized that many of our economic ills result from a basic sense of fear, and it seems that may be true of nations, also.

But here's one thing I'd like to ask you, Mr. Hawkins. I know industrialists are counting on a large backed-up demand in this country for consumer goods after the war. In some cases it may be months or years before that demand is satisfied and producers can turn their attention to foreign markets. That being the case, is there any very pressing need for improving our trade relations now?

HAWKINS: Yes, we would benefit by improving them as soon as possible, partly because of the foreign-relief programs ahead in the immediate post-war period. The American interest concerned here is that of the American taxpayer, who is already heavily burdened and will be anxious to

keep down the costs of these programs. He will therefore have a direct interest in getting the war-impooverished peoples of the world off the dole and onto a productive self-sustaining basis as soon as possible.

All that I have said comes to this, Mr. Harris. From whatever angle we view the post-war situation, trade policies of nations, particularly industrial nations, are of key importance. Our farmers, our manufacturers, our workers, all of us as taxpayers and consumers, have a big stake in an expanding world market. And, as I said at the beginning, trade policies will be important in determining whether this time we win and maintain the peace.

HARRIS: Thank you, Mr. Hawkins. Our guest on this "Beyond Victory" program has been Mr. Harry C. Hawkins, Director of the Office of Economic Affairs of the Department of State.

ACCIDENTAL BOMBING OF SCHAFFHAUSEN

[Released to the press April 3]

The Secretary of State on April 3, 1944 made the following statement regarding the accidental bombing by American planes of the Swiss city of Schaffhausen on April 1:

"I desire to express my own and all Americans' deep regret over the tragic bombing by American planes of the Swiss City of Schaffhausen on April 1.

"I have been in close touch with the Secretary of War regarding this matter, and he tells me investigations which he has so far been able to complete indicate that in the course of operations against the Nazi war machine a group of our bombers, due to a chain of events negating the extensive precautions which had been taken to prevent incidents of this character, mistakenly flew over and bombed Swiss areas located on the north side of the Rhine.

"Secretary Stimson has expressed to me the deep regret which he and the American air forces feel over this tragedy. He has also asked me to assure the Swiss Government that every precau-

tion will be taken to prevent in so far as is humanly possible the repetition of this unfortunate event. General Spaatz, accompanied by Ambassador Winant, has already called on the Swiss Chargé d'Affaires in London and expressed the deep regret of himself and the men in his command at the accidental bombing of Schaffhausen.

"Naturally this Government will make appropriate reparations for the damage resulting from this unfortunate event in so far as that is humanly possible.

"I am informing the Swiss Minister in the foregoing sense and am instructing the American Minister in Bern to do likewise with the Swiss Government."

[Released to the press April 3]

The Secretary of State has received the following message, dated April 3, 1944, from the American Ambassador in London, the Honorable John G. Winant:

"This noon General Spaatz and I called at the Swiss Legation and expressed to Mr. Girardet,

who is Chargé d'Affaires in the absence of the Minister, our deep regret at the accidental bombing of Schaffhausen by our air force. General Spaatz told Mr. Girardet how sincerely sorry our airmen were that this had happened."

SOVIET STATEMENT REGARDING RUMANIA

[Released to the press April 3]

In answer to a question concerning the statement made by the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Mr. V. M. Molotov, regarding Rumania, the Secretary of State said on April 3, 1944:

"I have noted with considerable interest the statement made by Mr. Molotov in connection with the military operations now being conducted in Rumania. This statement makes clear to the Rumanian people that the main business of the armies of Soviet Russia is to defeat the enemy in the field. The political assurances which the statement contains should help the Rumanians to see that their own ultimate interests require that German forces be driven from their country."

PETROLEUM QUESTIONS

Preliminary Discussions by the United States and the United Kingdom

[Released to the press April 3]

The Department of State announced, on March 7, 1944,¹ that the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom would undertake preliminary and exploratory discussions on petroleum questions and that these discussions would be, in the first instance, on an expert technical level.

The British Government is announcing that the group which will conduct these discussions on its behalf and which is about to depart for Washington is headed by Sir William Brown, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., and that the other members are Commodore A. W. Clarke, D.S.O., R.N.; Sir William Fraser, C.B.E.; Sir Frederick

Godber; F. Harner; J. H. Le Rougetel, C.M.G., M.C.; and F. C. Starling, C.B.E. The secretary of the British group will be Mr. V. Butler.

The membership of the expert technical group which will conduct the preliminary exploratory discussions for the United States Government will be announced within the next few days.

ALBANIA'S STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

Statement by the Department of State

[Released to the press April 6]

On April 7, 1939—Good Friday—the forces of Fascism struck at Albania in sudden and shameless aggression, and Mussolini proclaimed its incorporation into Fascism's so-called empire. Although the fall of Mussolini and the lifting of the Fascist yoke brought not freedom but Nazi occupation, the Albanian people have not since that Good Friday five years ago abandoned their struggle to throw out the invader and regain their freedom.

As is well known, the Government of the United States never recognized the Fascist annexation of Albania. Today it looks to the Albanian people to unite their efforts against the Nazi enemy, thus hastening the restoration to their country of the freedom they so ardently desire.

THE PROCLAIMED LIST: CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT 1 TO REVISION VII

[Released to the press April 8]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration, and the Acting Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, on April 8, 1944, issued Cumulative Supplement 1 to Revision VII of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, promulgated March 23, 1944.

Part I of Cumulative Supplement 1 contains 69 additional listings in the other American republics and 83 deletions. Part II contains 51 additional listings outside the American republics and 17 deletions.

¹ BULLETIN of Mar. 11, 1944, p. 238.

International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE AT PHILADELPHIA

By Otis E. Mulliken¹

An earlier article² describing the International Labor Organization concluded by posing the question: What is the future of the I.L.O.? That question will be answered in large measure by the actions taken by the representatives of over 40 nations who will convene in Philadelphia on April 20, 1944. It is possible, however, by an examination of the proposals the Office has suggested for consideration at the Conference to arrive at some tentative conclusions.

The following agenda was adopted by the Governing Body at its meeting in London:

- I. Future policy, program, and status of the International Labor Organization.
- II. Recommendations to the United Nations for present and post-war social policy.
- III. The organization of employment in the transition from war to peace.
- IV. Social security: principles, and problems arising out of the war.
- V. Minimum standards of social policy in dependent territories.
- VI. Reports on the application of conventions (article 22 of the Constitution).
- VII. Director's report.

In connection with the first five items on the agenda, the Office has prepared reports which include a declaration of aims, seventeen suggested resolutions and recommendations, and one draft convention. This article is concerned with a brief description of the principles and programs contained in these proposals.

It is not intended to offer any critical analysis or discussion of the proposals but simply to provide for the readers of the *BULLETIN* a summary outline of the subjects to be discussed at Philadelphia. The language of the recommendations themselves or of the Office reports is frequently employed. In this article attention will be di-

rected primarily toward those items on the agenda which bear upon the future policy and status of the I.L.O. and upon its recommended solutions for some of the more important post-war problems.

I. Future Policy, Program, and Status of the I.L.O.

The social objectives of free peoples find summary expression in the Atlantic Charter,³ especially in the fifth point which states the desire "to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security". At the London meeting of the Governing Body, Mr. Bevin, the British Minister of Labor and National Service, referring to the I.L.O. said, "I look upon it as the body which will be charged with the duty of assisting Governments through its advice to give effect to Article 5 of the Atlantic Charter". He continued to state later that, "This at once constitutes an opportunity but equally a responsibility for the International Labor Organization".

The Organization has accepted this charge and the first item on the agenda is a solemn declaration restating the aims and purposes of the I.L.O. The Office has proposed a draft declaration which summarizes so well the viewpoint and the objectives of the Organization that it is reproduced here. It should be noted, however, that this is not a final statement of aims and purposes but a draft which the delegates will consider. The proposed declaration reads as follows:

"The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation, meeting in its Twenty-sixth Session in Philadelphia, hereby adopts, this

¹ The author of this article is Acting Chief of the Division of Labor Relations, Department of State.

² *BULLETIN* of Mar. 18, 1944, p. 257.

³ Executive Agreement Series 236.

day of in the year nineteen hundred and forty-four, the present Declaration of the aims and purposes of the International Labour Organisation and of the principles which should inspire the policy of its Members.

"The Conference reaffirms the fundamental principles on which the Organisation is based and, in particular, that labour is not a commodity; that freedom of expression and of association are essential to sustained progress; that poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere, and that accordingly the war against want, while it requires to be carried on with unrelenting vigour within each nation, equally requires continuous and concerted international effort in which the representatives of workers and employers, enjoying equal status with those of Governments, join with them in free discussion and democratic decision with a view to the promotion of the common welfare.

"Believing that experience has fully demonstrated the truth of the statement in the Preamble to the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation that lasting peace can be established only if it is based on social justice, the Conference affirms that all human beings, irrespective of race, creed or sex, have the right to pursue both their material well-being and their spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity, of economic security and equal opportunity, that the attainment of the conditions in which this shall be possible must constitute the central aim of national and international policy, and that all policies and measures, in particular those of an economic and financial character, must be judged in this light and accepted only in so far as they may be held to promote and not to hinder the achievement of this fundamental objective.

"The Conference declares that it is accordingly a responsibility of the International Labour Organisation to scrutinise all international economic and financial policies and measures in the light of this fundamental objective and that in discharging the tasks entrusted to it the International Labour Organisation may consider all relevant economic and financial factors and include in its decisions and recommendations any provisions which it considers appropriate.

"Among the matters to which urgent attention should be given by the International Labour Organisation, the Conference attaches special importance to the following:

"The maintenance of full employment and the raising of standards of living;

"The employment of workers in the occupations in which they can have the satisfaction of giving the fullest measure of their skill and attainments and make their greatest contribution to the common well-being and, as a means to the attainment of this end, the provision under adequate guarantees for all concerned of facilities for training and the transfer of labour, including migration for employment and settlement;

"The application of policies in regard to wages and earnings, hours and other conditions of work calculated to ensure a just share of the fruits of progress to all, and the assurance of a minimum living wage to all in need of such protection;

"The effective recognition of the right of collective bargaining, the co-operation of management and labour in the continuous improvement of productive efficiency, and the collaboration of workers and employers in the initiation and application of social and economic measures;

"The extension to the whole population of social security measures providing a basic income in case of inability to work or to obtain work, and providing comprehensive medical care;

"The provision of adequate protection for the life and health of workers in all occupations;

"Provision for child welfare and maternity protection, and the provision of adequate nutrition, housing and facilities for recreation and culture;

"The assurance of equality of educational and vocational opportunity.

"Confident that the fuller and broader utilisation of the world's productive resources necessary for the achievement of the objectives set forth in this Declaration can be secured by effective international and national action, including for example measures to avoid severe economic fluctuations, to maintain consumption at a high level, to ensure the productive investment of all savings, to promote the economic and social advancement of the less developed regions of the world, to assure

greater stability in world prices of primary products, and to promote a high and steady volume of international trade, the Conference pledges the full co-operation of the International Labour Organisation with such international bodies as may be entrusted with a share of the responsibility for this great task and for the promotion of the health, education and well-being of all peoples.

"The Conference affirms that the principles set forth in this Declaration are fully applicable to all peoples everywhere and that, while the manner of their application must be determined with due regard to the stage of social and economic development reached by each people, their progressive application to peoples who are still dependent, as well as to those who have already achieved self-government, is a matter of concern to the whole civilised world."

It would be easy to comment at length upon the implications and significance of this statement. A few remarks must suffice. It will be noted that the statement affirms the indivisibility of the prosperity of all peoples and that war against want requires not only unrelenting vigor within each nation but also continuous and concerted international action. The affirmation that the attainment of conditions which will make possible material well-being and spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity, economic security, and equal opportunity "must constitute the central aim of national and international policy" repeats a thought expressed by President Roosevelt in addressing the Conference in 1941. At that time he said: "We have learned too well that social problems and economic problems are not separate watertight compartments in the international any more than in the national sphere. In international as in national affairs economic policy can no longer be an end in itself. It is merely a means for achieving social objectives".

The stated responsibility of the Organization to examine economic and financial policies and measures in the light of the social objectives should also be noted. The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, had told the Governing Body in December: "Your Organization will no doubt scrutinize plans for economic and financial reconstruction from the point of view of the social objectives at which you

aim, and in doing this you will help to make sure that we steadily pursue the road which the United Nations have chosen to travel".

The maintenance of full employment and the raising of standards of living are listed first among the matters to which special importance is attached. These and the other matters listed cover a wide range of necessary activity, and the Office recognizes that other international organizations are likely to have the primary responsibility for the necessary international action—hence, it pledges its cooperation to these other agencies.

The I.L.O. recognizes that the functional approach to the problem of world order at present being followed raises directly the question of its relation to other international organizations. It directs attention to its cooperative activities in the past and points out that it has been the consistent policy of the Organization to establish close collaboration with new agencies as they are established and to offer any assistance which the experience of the I.L.O. may be able to contribute to their successful development. The Office states that it is increasingly acknowledged that whatever functional bodies may be established will have to be effectively coordinated in a general pattern of international economic organization and that the I.L.O., as the watchdog of those who would be the first to suffer from a failure to maintain full employment, has a primary interest in the achievement of harmonious working relations between all the constituent functional parts of the group of social and economic institutions which the world's needs require. At the same time attention is directed to the unique position of the I.L.O. as a tripartite organization and its particular competence to function as a world parliament of social and economic affairs.

Several sections of the second resolution proposed under this item on the agenda deal with this problem of the relation of the I.L.O. to other international organizations. These sections provide that the Conference and the Governing Body may invite public international organizations to send representatives to participate in or attend all or any of their meetings or parts thereof, without vote, on such conditions as they may respectively determine and that the Governing

Body may invite such organizations to be represented on any committee or at any regional, technical, or special conferences convened under the auspices of the I.L.O. In addition, the Governing Body may enter into agreements for the maintenance of joint committees.

It is recognized that the decisions of the Conference will necessarily constitute only a starting-point of the post-war program of action of the Organization. The Office in report I outlines some of the elements out of which an adequate program of international action in the social field can be evolved. There are problems of the organization of employment which involve the establishment of effective public employment services, the regularization of employment, provision for disabled workers, training, retraining, and vocational guidance. Many phases of social insurance require further development. Some of the aspects of wage policy will require further examination. Not only are there such questions as the method of wage payment, guaranteed weekly wages, the principles of fixing minimum wages, but it is suggested that there might be international fair-wages clauses in connection with projects financed by international loans.

There will be housing problems after the war involving questions of minimum standards of construction and the organization and financing of housing for low-income groups. In the rebuilding of factories, attention should be directed to conditions of health, safety, and well-being for the workers who will be employed in them. International health and safety standards are suggested and the formulation of model safety codes. Much remains to be done in the field of industrial health and hygiene.

Among the groups of workers to whom special attention should be directed are young persons, women, maritime workers, agricultural workers, and professional workers. Important problems of migration and settlement are certain to arise. In addition to improving the administration of social legislation, labor statistics—upon which successful administration is so dependent—must also be improved.

To carry out the aims of the I.L.O. and its suggested future program a resolution is proposed

to provide for a number of new practices. The sections of this resolution referring to relations with other international organizations have been noted. Although it is not possible to describe all of the proposed changes in machinery and procedures, mention may be made of two of the more important which bear on the future development of the I.L.O.

The Organization has already met with success in experimenting with regional action. The most successful experiment has been the holding of the First and Second Labor Conferences of American States in Santiago, Chile, in 1936 and in Habana, Cuba, in 1939. The Organization has long been considering holding similar conferences in the Far East. To facilitate this type of activity the resolution provides that the Governing Body may convene special conferences for particular regions, for dependent territories, and for groups of territories confronted with common or comparable social or economic problems and that it may adopt statutes defining the constitutional powers and procedure of regional or functional bodies designed to operate within the framework of the I.L.O.

The reference to functional bodies ties in with a proposal recently made by the British Government for the establishment by the I.L.O. of industrial committees for the main world industries. This proposal and the desire to make more adequate provision for the problems of special groups of workers such as agricultural, maritime, and professional workers have led to the inclusion in the resolution of a proposal to establish such special committees.

The balance of the "Proposed Resolution Concerning the Constitutional Practice of the International Labor Organization" comprises a number of technical and procedural provisions which, although important, are of less general interest and will be passed over in this résumé. Similarly, only the titles of the other three resolutions suggested under the first item of the agenda will be mentioned. They are: "Proposed Resolution Concerning the Inclusion in New or Revised National Constitutions of Provision for the Consideration by Legislative Authorities of the Decisions of the International Labour Conference", "Proposed Resolution Concerning Facilities for the Efficient

Discharge of the Responsibilities Entrusted to the International Labour Organisation", and "Proposed Resolution Concerning the Place of the Next Session of the International Labour Conference".

II. *Recommendations to the United Nations for Present and Post-war Social Policy*

The second item on the agenda affords the Conference an opportunity to assist the United Nations in amplifying their social aims and to offer suggestions for the solution of the many social problems which remain before us in the war and which will face us in the post-war period. The Office suggests four resolutions for the consideration of the Conference. The first is concerned with the economic policies for the attainment of social objectives, the second with the social provisions in the peace settlement, the third with the government and administration by the United Nations of Germany and other totalitarian countries in Europe, and the fourth with measures for the protection of transferred foreign workers and of foreign workers' organizations.

The first subject on which the I.L.O. proposes to make recommendations to the United Nations is the economic policy for the attainment of social objectives. The proposed resolution is divided into two parts: international policy and national policy.

The Conference proposes to welcome the creation of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and to urge all states concerned to cooperate actively in the tasks entrusted to it. It is also proposed to urge the setting up of a permanent international organization, of the type provided for in resolution II of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, in an effort to raise the level of nutrition and improve the efficiency of agricultural production and distribution.

For varying periods after the termination of hostilities many essential commodities and transport facilities will be in short supply and international arrangements will be needed to insure a fair allocation of available supplies and to prevent excessive price movements; it is therefore recommended that the Governments of the United Nations continue in operation, for such periods as serious shortages may persist, the existing ma-

chinery of international coordination and control.

In recognition of the fact that a satisfactory international monetary system is essential to the full development of economic relations between nations and consequently to the raising of standards of living, approval is given to the establishment of effective international machinery, and it is urged that in establishing such machinery the authorities be required to have regard in applying their policies to the effect of their decisions on employment and living standards. Similarly, a proposal for an international bank of reconstruction and development is approved, and it is suggested that the terms of all contracts for development works financed by loans of the bank should include appropriate provisions regarding the welfare and working conditions of the labor employed.

The resolution further suggests that the United Nations should take vigorous action to promote the expansion of trade by elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce and the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers and that the United Nations should facilitate the coordination, through international machinery, of the commercial policies of all countries for the purpose of promoting a steady expansion of world trade. Consideration should also be given to insuring the availability to all purchasers of adequate supplies of essential raw materials and foodstuffs at prices which afford a reasonable return to the efficient producer. Consumers as well as producers should be represented in such international arrangements, and workers engaged in the production of such goods should be assured fair remuneration, satisfactory working conditions, and adequate social-security protection.

Specific attention is directed to the oil problem. The resolution states that the United Nations should institute international arrangements for the development of the world's oil resources in the interests of all peoples on a basis that will afford fair compensation to producing countries and facilitate the attainment by the peoples of those countries of standards of social and economic well-being having a reasonable relation to the value of their contribution to the world's economy.

In connection with international migration the resolution provides that the United Nations should initiate measures to facilitate, by the provision of

necessary technical and financial assistance, regulated migration of labor and settlers in accordance with the economic development of the various countries.

The final provision with respect to international policy recognizes the existence of differences of opinion with regard to the advantages and disadvantages of international industrial agreements concerning such matters as patent rights, the control of production, and the allocation of markets. It states, however, that full publicity should be given to the existence and operation of such agreements and that they should be registered with an international authority to which full information should be submitted.

Simultaneously with consideration of the international policies just described, there should be prepared and applied national policies aiming at full employment, social security, and rising standards of living. Plans should be made for the rapid and orderly conversion of the national economies from wartime to peacetime requirements. Continuation of price control and rationing may be necessary to prevent a price inflation which would be followed by collapse and wide-spread unemployment. The productive efficiency of the economic system should be promoted by encouraging enterprise and technological progress. All appropriate measures should be taken to maintain a high and steady level of economic activity and employment by sustaining the volume of demand for consumers' goods and by insuring the productive investment of all savings.

In using the term *peace settlement* the Office points out that it should be understood in its widest interpretation and not limited to the political instrument whereby what is technically a state of war becomes technically a state of peace. Rather, the term is applied to all the measures which may be taken between some or all of the United Nations and which will settle the conditions of the post-war world. Such agreements may be general in scope or may deal only with some specific problem, possibly purely technical or organizational. The meeting in Philadelphia might itself be considered one of a series of such conferences.

In making recommendations for the social provisions of the peace settlement, the Conference will be fulfilling a function performed by the Labor Commission of the Peace Conference of 1919 which submitted for inclusion in the Peace Treaty the Constitution of the I.L.O. and in particular the general principles included in the Preamble and in article 41. Following these provisions as a model the Office proposes to include in the peace settlement an adaptation of the statement of aims and purposes referred to above. It also stipulates, as a provision of this recommendation, that all arrangements for economic cooperation between any of the United Nations should be framed with due regard to their social repercussions.

In connection with dependent territories it is suggested that the United Nations apply the principle that all policies affecting dependent territories shall be primarily directed to the well-being and development of the peoples of such territories. It is also suggested that the Office appoint a representative on any committee which may be entrusted with the task of watching over the application of the principle of international accountability.

The Office suggests that in any negotiations regarding the organization, control, and operation of merchant shipping and, in particular, in making arrangements for the disposal of merchant shipping, consideration should be given to the possibility of including stipulations relating to the standard of accommodation to be provided for crews, and other appropriate matters. Similarly, in making international arrangements concerning transport by air, land, and inland waterway, the United Nations should have due regard to the effects of such arrangements on the working and living conditions of the persons employed in such transport.

Recognizing the possibility of territorial readjustments following the war, it is proposed that provision should be made for the protection of the social-insurance rights of the people affected and that any arrangements for the exchange of populations should include appropriate protective provisions for the working populations involved.

A very interesting and suggestive proposal relates to the social policy to be applied in Germany and totalitarian countries in Europe during the period of military occupation. The recommendation states that the first task of the occupying authority will probably be clearing the ground for the establishment of governmental and other institutions based upon democratic principles. Totalitarian institutions must be liquidated and totalitarian influences removed. The German Labor Front should be abolished, and persons who were conspicuously and actively identified with the former regime should be eliminated from all posts in the labor and social administration of the country. All discrimination in the field of social and economic legislation and administration on grounds of race or religion should be immediately abolished. Persons who have been imprisoned because of their trade-union activities should be released, and freedom of association for workers should be established.

The Office recognizes the problem involved in establishing the necessary administrative controls during the period of military occupation and recommends the appointment of a United Nations Labor Commissioner. This man would be responsible for the administration of social and labor laws and regulations including those concerning such matters as: the regulation of conditions of employment, determination of wage rates, industrial health and safety, protection of particular categories of employed persons, freedom of association, industrial relations, settlement of labor disputes, employment and manpower problems, vocational training and guidance, provision for unemployment, social insurance, factory inspection, and the cooperative movement. He would also have the power to modify existing laws and regulations on these subjects and to promulgate new ones.

To assist the commissioner an advisory board of not more than 20 persons would be established, chosen to include representatives of the workers of the country and other persons with experience with trade-union organizations to be appointed after consultation with the principal international trade-union organizations and the trade-union

movements of the leading United Nations. Provision is also made for deputy commissioners and regional advisory boards.

The commissioner should give every reasonable facility and encouragement to the reconstitution of free organizations for the promotion of the occupational and economic interests of the workers. He should be enabled to draw upon the funds of the totalitarian labor organizations to assist in this purpose and to continue the institutions of social value which provided for the recreational and cultural needs of the workers. The social-insurance system should be continued with benefits paid and contributions collected. The occupying authority should pay the employer's social-insurance contribution for the workers it employs.

Special attention should be devoted by the commissioner to the adaptation of existing institutions concerned with the civic or vocational training of young workers and for the organization of their recreation and spare-time pursuits.

Collective bargaining is to become the normal basis for the determination of conditions of employment at the earliest possible moment. The commissioner is responsible for the settlement of industrial disputes and grievances and for promoting the cooperation of the workers with the occupying authorities.

The Office recognizes the special problems of the transferred workers now in Germany and suggests certain safeguards to be applied pending their repatriation by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The United Nations Labor Commissioner should take all possible steps to prevent the involuntary unemployment of foreign workers pending their repatriation. Their dismissal should be subject to the approval of his representative charged with responsibility for protecting their interests both with respect to their employment and their feeding, housing, and so on. In cases where it is impossible to assure continued employment of foreign workers, they should receive their full wages in cash and kind at the cost of the public authority. All discrimination against foreign workers should immediately be abolished.

III. *The Organization of Employment in the Transition From War to Peace*

It is not surprising to find that employment problems occupy a central place on the agenda of the Conference. First, there is the growing emphasis in current thinking on the importance of full employment; secondly, there is the awareness that the post-war period, with its demobilization of the armed forces and of war industries, will present many difficult problems of employment adjustment.

The Office has prepared five proposed recommendations for the consideration of the Conference. The first of these states that the promotion of full employment with a view to raising standards of living throughout the world is a primary objective of the I.L.O. In order to achieve full employment the resolution points out that economic measures providing employment opportunities must be supplemented by effective organization to help employers secure the most suitable workers and the workers to find the most suitable employment. It is further recognized that the character and magnitude of the employment adjustments will necessitate special action.

In view of these problems, the Office proceeds to set forth in some detail the measures which should be taken by each nation. The importance of collecting in advance the requisite information on the employment skills of the persons to be demobilized and canvassing the probable demands for labor is stressed. Attention is called to the need of coordinating the rate of demobilization with the opportunities for employment. The employment problem will involve not only the demobilization of the armed forces but also the re-conversion of war industries, both private and government-owned. There is need for cooperation between workers' and employers' organizations in making the necessary adjustments and for cooperation of both workers and employers in using the employment service. Vocational guidance and training and retraining programs will be necessary. Just as during the war period, it will be important to facilitate the geographic mobility of workers. The exigencies of war have made it necessary to employ large numbers of young people

and women. The provision to be made for them as war production terminates will constitute a pressing social and economic problem. Special attention must be given to the employment of disabled persons. The recommendation offers many constructive suggestions on these matters.

For the effective organization of employment an efficient public employment service is required. The valuable services to be rendered by such an organization during normal periods are practically indispensable during a period of such widespread employment adjustments as we face. The second recommendation therefore deals with the functions of an employment service.

Experience has demonstrated that the timing of public works and their coordination with general industrial activity are important means of reducing industrial fluctuations and stimulating economic recovery from periods of depression. A third recommendation deals with this subject.

As will be noted below, the I.L.O. has over a period of many years given attention to social-insurance problems. It is quite natural therefore that in a fourth recommendation it suggests steps to be taken in connection with providing income security and medical care for persons released from the armed services and from war employment. A mustering-out grant is suggested and also provision for unemployment benefits and sickness-insurance rights pending the absorption of the persons affected into the regular social-insurance system.

In the fifth recommendation under this agenda item, the attention of the members is called to the 15 conventions and recommendations on these problems adopted by preceding Conferences.

IV. *Social Security: Principles and Problems Arising out of the War*

Under this item the Office proposes the consideration of three recommendations, a resolution, and a draft convention—the only draft convention proposed for consideration at the Conference.

The recommendations and the resolution will be considered first. The first of the recommendations relates to income security. It states as principles that income-security schemes should relieve

want and prevent destitution by restoring, up to a certain level, income which is lost by reason of inability to work or to obtain work or by reason of the death of the breadwinner. Income security should be organized, as far as possible, on the basis of social insurance. Provision for needs not covered by social insurance should be met by social assistance. The contingencies covered by social insurance should include sickness, maternity, invalidity, old age, death of the breadwinner, unemployment, emergency expenses, and employment injuries. The recommendation sets forth certain standards to be achieved in protection against each of these contingencies, the persons to be covered, the benefit rates and contribution conditions, the distribution of the costs, and standards of administrative procedures. Social assistance should be provided for the maintenance of children, needy invalids, aged persons, and widows.

The second recommendation is concerned with medical care. It provides for either a public medical-care service or a social-insurance medical-care service. The system should aim at covering all members of the community, whether or not they are gainfully employed, and should be coordinated with general health services. The recommendation contains provisions for assuring the quality of medical service, financing, supervising, and administering it.

The third recommendation is also included under item III on the agenda and is concerned with income security and medical care for persons discharged from the armed services and war employment. It is intended to assure that these persons receive this protection pending their entry into insurable employment.

The resolution provides that the members of the Organization cooperate by making their social-insurance experts available to other countries and by making comparable the statistics of the social-security services.

The single draft convention proposed for action by the Conference is entitled "Proposed Draft Convention Concerning the Maintenance of the Pension Rights of Displaced Persons". The draft convention contains many carefully detailed provisions, but its purpose can be described in non-technical terms. The effect of the proposed con-

vention would be to maintain the social-insurance pension rights of all persons displaced during the war with respect to the pension insurance scheme to which they were subject in their country of residence. Although it has general applicability it is designed primarily for the benefit of the workers who have been taken from their native countries for employment in Germany. It would provide for the transfer from Germany, for example, to the worker's native country, of the social-insurance contributions which may be considered to have been deducted from his wages or made by the employer while he was employed in Germany. In effect it gives the worker credit in the social institutions of his native land for the period he was unable to contribute to and be a member of those institutions because of his employment in a foreign country. This is very important because social-insurance benefits are usually based on the period of contributions and their amount.

V. *Minimum Standards of Social Policy in Dependent Territories*

The Office has prepared a proposed recommendation containing 53 articles covering very fully the social and labor problems of dependent territories.

The statement of general principles in part I indicates the general approach to these problems. All policies affecting dependent territories are to be primarily directed to the well-being and development of the peoples of such territories. In order to promote economic advancement, thus laying the foundations of social progress, provision should be made for financial and technical assistance in the economic development of the dependent territories. Development funds should be created to assure the necessary supply of capital. Action should be taken to establish conditions of trade sufficient for the maintenance of reasonable standards of living. All necessary steps are to be taken to promote improvement in such fields as public health, housing, nutrition, education, the welfare of children, the status of women, conditions of employment, the remuneration of wage earners and independent producers, social security, standards of public services, and general production. Finally, all possible steps

are to be taken to associate the peoples of the dependent territories in the framing and execution of measures of social progress through their own appropriate institutions.

Each member of the Organization is to take such measures as are within its competence to promote the well-being and development of the peoples of the dependent territories through the application of the general principles cited above, and each member who is responsible for any dependent territory is to take the necessary steps to secure the application in such territory of the minimum standards provided in the recommendation.

It is not possible here to provide even a summary description of these many standards. The most that can be done is to enumerate the subjects covered, with the hope that this will convey an impression of the scope of the standards. The subjects covered include slavery; the use of opium; forced or compulsory labor; the recruiting of workers; contracts of employment; the use of penal sanctions; the employment of children and young persons; the employment of women; remuneration; the use of land; health, housing, and social security; hours and holidays; the prohibition of color and religious bars; inspection and safety; industrial organization; and cooperative organizations.

The summary description of the recommendations on social policy for dependent territories concludes this outline of the subjects on the agenda for the Philadelphia Conference. The question of the future of the I.L.O. was raised at the beginning of this article. It was there stated that the answer must rest with actions taken by the delegates. This survey, however, may have indicated the potentialities of the I.L.O. as a leader in guiding the nations to the achievement of the social objectives which are so important to the future peace and security of the world. If the Conference can formulate wise and far-sighted policies on the subjects presented for its consideration and can establish the basis of international understanding and support for their effectuation, the future of the I.L.O. is assured. The delegates who will gather in Philadelphia on April 20 meet with a

most important duty to perform—not alone for the Organization and for the United Nations but for the peoples of all the world.

INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN

[Released to the press April 8]

The President has approved the appointment of Miss Mary Cannon, director of the Latin American Division, Women's Bureau, Department of Labor, as the representative of the United States of America on the Inter-American Commission of Women to succeed Miss Mary N. Winslow, of Washington, who has recently resigned. Miss Winslow had served in this capacity since January 1939.

The Secretary of State expressed regret that Miss Winslow no longer found it possible to continue in this position, and in accepting her resignation expressed his appreciation of her diligent efforts during the past five years to advance the work of the Commission along constructive and practical lines.

The Commission was originally established in accordance with a resolution of the Sixth International Conference of American States in 1928 as an autonomous body to compile and assemble data concerning the civil and political rights of women. It presented reports to the Seventh Conference at Montevideo in 1933 and to the Eighth Conference at Lima in 1938. The Lima Conference recognized the important part that women play in the political and social organization of nations and considered that the Commission should be made an integral part of the inter-American organization in an advisory capacity, the members to be appointed by their respective governments.

Miss Cannon, as director of the Latin American Division of the Women's Bureau, an official agency representing the women of this country, is thoroughly familiar with the questions and problems which receive the attention of the Commission. Miss Cannon has a wide acquaintance among the women of the other American republics as well as a thorough first-hand knowledge of conditions in many of those countries.

Europe

PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF CREDENCE BY THE MINISTER OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

[Released to the press April 3]

The remarks of the newly appointed Minister of the Union of South Africa, Dr. S. F. N. Gie, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence, April 2, 1944, follow:

MR. PRESIDENT,

I have the honor to present to you the letters by which His Majesty the King has accredited me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Union of South Africa near the Government of the United States of America and the letters of recall of my distinguished predecessor, Mr. Ralph W. Close.

I have also the honor to convey to you the friendly greetings of Field Marshal Smuts.

I esteem it a very high privilege to represent my country here and am deeply conscious that brotherhood-in-arms is strongly inspiring and stimulating the happy and close relations long existing between our two countries.

It is unnecessary for me to dwell on South Africa's participation in the war. The part she has played and is playing is known, and Field Marshal Smuts, who shapes and inspires that part, has eloquently underlined how decisive it has been at crucial stages of the great conflict.

The most powerful propelling force behind our participation is probably the strong democratic spirit of our people. Democracy is deeply inbred in them, and they have rallied to its defense.

A special word of grateful appreciation in connection with the mobilization of our material resources for the war is appropriate here. American industrial supplies have to a very important extent rendered possible the exceedingly rapid growth and expansion of the Union's own industrial war effort.

The war has brought South Africa closer to America, and I visualize many abiding results,

spiritual and material, of mutual contacts so established. Not least among them may prove to be enhanced mutual interest and understanding in regard to American and South African problems.

And this process is but a part of a vastly greater movement. From the war, wide international collaboration has gained a new significance as a fact and a goal.

The strong and fruitful cooperation within that unique and vital combination of sovereign states, the British Commonwealth of Nations, has been strikingly made manifest, and as Axis aggression extended the conflict, the present world-embracing collaboration of the United Nations was established.

I beg your kind indulgence, Sir, when I continue to speak of matters long foreseen and grasped by you and about which you have uttered many wise words.

The evil powers that we oppose, by their philosophies, policies, and acts, have made abundantly clear that they are mortal enemies of decent relations between peoples. Their goal is domination. They have been and are being frustrated by the forces they have challenged, forces of national and human solidarity, and their complete defeat will be achieved by the collaboration of the United Nations.

It is my confident hope that the goal of coordinated international collaboration will be as zealously pursued and strongly secured after the war as during it. One would have ground for despair in visualizing the future if one could not cherish this hope.

With such feelings, and enormously impressed by the great American republic's prodigious and still mounting contributions to our common war effort, and by the very large and responsible part it will be called upon to play when world peace must be shaped and maintained, I assume my post here.

I am sure, Mr. President, that I can rely on the same cordial cooperation and assistance on the part of the administration in the execution of my duties as was so readily accorded my predecessor.

The President's reply to the remarks of Dr. S. F. N. Gie follows:

MR. MINISTER:

I am very happy to welcome you to Washington and to receive from your hands the letters by which His Majesty the King has accredited you Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Union of South Africa to the United States in succession to the Honorable Ralph W. Close whose letters of recall you have just handed me.

I greatly appreciate the friendly greetings which you bring to me from the people of the Union of South Africa and from their great and gallant leader, Field Marshal Smuts. Under his inspiring leadership the Union of South Africa has made and is making a heroic contribution to the final defeat of our enemies. Especially great has been South Africa's role in the driving of the enemy from the whole continent of Africa.

Thus to the common ideals and traditions which have long united our peoples in close friendship has now been added a comradeship-in-arms. I am confident that our countries and the nations associated with them shall march forward together to the happy day of victory and to the challenging tasks that lie beyond.

I hope, Mr. Minister, that your stay in Washington may be a pleasant one, and I wish to assure you that the American Government will endeavor to help you in every way to carry out your duties as Minister.

American Republics

CELEBRATION IN CHILE OF THE DAY OF THE AMERICAS

[Released to the press April 5]

Congressmen Pete Jarman of Alabama and Robert Bruce Chipfield of Illinois are leaving on the evening of April 5, 1944 for Miami en route to Santiago, Chile, where they will be the official delegates of the House of Representatives at a legislative session to be held by the Chilean Chamber of Deputies in Santiago on April 14 in celebration of the Day of the Americas. Representatives of the legislative bodies of the other

American republics will also attend the ceremony.

On their southward journey the congressmen will make brief visits to Panama and Peru; on their return trip they will also visit Colombia, Guatemala, and Mexico.

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF THE HEAD OF THE MUNICIPAL LIBRARY OF HABANA

Dr. Fermín Peraza y Sarausa, who is head of the municipal library of Habana, Cuba, and who has edited since 1937 a bibliographical annual entitled *Anuario Bibliográfico Cubano*, has arrived in Washington for a three months' visit as guest of the Department of State. While he is here he will act as visiting consultant in Cuban bibliography of the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress. Dr. Peraza y Sarausa's visit to the United States is the result of the first of a series of invitations which will be extended to bibliographic experts from the other American republics to act successively as consultants of the Hispanic Foundation.

The Far East

RETURN FROM CHINA OF UNITED STATES TECHNICAL EXPERT

[Released to the press April 4]

Dr. Ralph W. Phillips, of the Department of Agriculture, who was released to the Department of State for service in China, has returned to Washington. He was in China for nine months as a technical expert under the Department's cultural-relations program and during that time traveled in many parts of west China, studying livestock-production problems and advising the Chinese Ministries of Agriculture, Communications, and War on their animal-breeding and transportation problems. During the return trip from China, he spent two months at the request of the Government of India studying livestock-production problems and the research and other organizations maintained for livestock-improvement work

in that country and making recommendations for the improvement of that work. Dr. Phillips has returned to his regular position in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, where he is in charge of genetics investigations.

The Department

FINANCIAL MATTERS

Departmental Order 1252 of April 1, 1944¹

Under Departmental Order 1218 of January 15, 1944, the Division of Financial and Monetary Affairs, Office of Economic Affairs, is responsible for initiation, development, and coordination of policy and action pertaining to international financial and monetary matters. Under the same Order the Liberated Areas Division, Office of Wartime Economic Affairs, is responsible for the initiation and coordination of policy and action in all wartime economic matters pertaining to enemy, enemy-occupied, and liberated areas. In order to concentrate in one Division responsibility for financial matters, responsibility for these matters in the above areas is hereby transferred from the Liberated Areas Division to the Division of Financial and Monetary Affairs. The relationships between the Division of Financial and Monetary Affairs and the Liberated Areas Division and the Division of World Trade Intelligence are hereby redefined.

Transfer of Functions From the Liberated Areas Division

Departmental Order 1218 is hereby amended by the transfer of functions listed in section (b) of the Liberated Areas Division to the Division of Financial and Monetary Affairs: "(b) fiscal matters, including banking matters; and financial and property controls, including the application of Executive Order no. 8389, as amended, to property located in the United States of governments of those areas and their nationals, and questions relating to the Alien Property Custodian and to the

property control measures of other United Nations".

Relations With the Liberated Areas Division

In carrying out its responsibilities, the Division of Financial and Monetary Affairs shall work in close collaboration with the Liberated Areas Division. The Liberated Areas Division continues to be responsible for the initiation and coordination of policy and action in all wartime economic matters pertaining to enemy, enemy-occupied and liberated areas, except those matters covered in (b) above. The area representatives in this Division will be the focal point of contact regarding all matters in the area.

Relations With the Division of World Trade Intelligence

The Division of World Trade Intelligence shall have primary responsibility for the initiation and formulation of policy and for action with respect to the application and administration of foreign funds control (Executive Order 8389, as amended) except with respect to the governments or nationals of enemy, enemy-occupied, or liberated areas. In carrying out its responsibilities, the Division of World Trade Intelligence shall consult with the Division of Financial and Monetary Affairs in the formulation of policy on foreign funds control matters, such as the extension of controls to additional countries, the lifting or relaxing of controls, modifications of control through general licenses or rulings, and arrangements for the utilization of the funds of governments or their official banks.

The Division of Financial and Monetary Affairs shall have primary responsibility for the initiation and formulation of policy and for action in matters relating to the application of foreign funds control measures to property of governments or nationals of enemy, enemy-occupied or liberated areas. The Division of Financial and Monetary Affairs shall keep the Division of World Trade Intelligence informed of policy developments with regard to these matters. As policies become established, the Division of World Trade Intelligence shall assume the handling of individual cases within the framework of these policies.

¹ Effective Mar. 30, 1944.

The Division of Financial and Monetary Affairs shall also have primary responsibility for policy and action in cases involving the control of imported securities under General Ruling 5, pursuant to Executive Order 8389, as amended, and in matters pertaining to the servicing of dollar bonds. Subject to the foregoing exceptions, the Division of World Trade Intelligence shall handle all individual freezing cases and license applications.

CORDELL HULL

The Foreign Service

DEATH OF EDWIN LOWE NEVILLE

The Department of State has learned with regret of the death on April 7, 1944 in Pasadena, California, of the Honorable Edwin Lowe Neville. Mr. Neville, who entered the Foreign Service of the United States as a student interpreter in Japan in 1907, served at Foreign Service posts in Korea, Switzerland, and Japan. He was designated an Expert Assistant at the Conference on the Limitation of Armament in Washington, 1921-22, a representative on the Advisory Board to the Federal Narcotics Control Board in 1922, and a delegate to the International Narcotics Conference at Geneva in 1924-25. On May 28, 1937 he was appointed Minister of the United States to Siam. He retired from the Foreign Service in 1940.

The Secretary of State has sent the following telegram to Messrs. Richard and Edwin Neville, sons of Mr. Neville:

I have just learned with deepest regret of your father's passing. During his long and distinguished career as a public servant, he endeared himself to all who knew him and won their enduring respect. Mrs. Hull and I send you both our profound sympathy.

CORDELL HULL

CONSULAR OFFICES

The American Vice Consulate at Corumbá, Brazil, was closed, effective March 31, 1944.

General

BLAIR-LEE HOUSE

The remodeling, redecoration, and furnishing of historic Blair-Lee House, which was undertaken by the Public Buildings Administration for the Department of State, has been completed. The facilities afforded by the Blair-Lee House, which is located at 1653 Pennsylvania Avenue, across from the Department of State, and which adjoins the Blair House, will enable the Department to make suitable arrangements for the accommodation in Washington of distinguished foreign visitors, such as visiting delegates to conferences, holders of travel grants, professors, and other guests of the Government.

Treaty Information

AGREEMENT FOR UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Haiti

The American Chargé d'Affaires ad interim at Port-au-Prince transmitted to the Department with a despatch of March 23, 1944 copies of *Le Moniteur* of March 16, 1943 in which was published decree 362 of February 29, 1944 of the National Assembly of Haiti, ratifying the Agreement for United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration signed at Washington on November 9, 1943 (Executive Agreement Series 352).

FINAL ACT OF INTERNATIONAL WHALING CONFERENCE

The American Embassy in London transmitted to the Department of State with a despatch of April 1, 1944 certified copies of the Final Act of the International Whaling Conference signed at London on January 31, 1944 by representatives of

the Governments of the United States of America, the Union of South Africa, the Commonwealth of Australia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, New Zealand, and Norway. The Conference was held in London on January 4, 13, 19, and 31, 1944.

INTER-AMERICAN INDIAN INSTITUTE

Dominican Republic

The Mexican Chargé d'Affaires ad interim at Washington informed the Secretary of State, by a note of March 27, 1944, that the adherence of the Dominican Republic to the Convention Providing for the Creation of an Inter-American Indian Institute, opened for signature from November 1 to December 31, 1940, was registered on November 11, 1943 with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico in accordance with the second paragraph of article XVI of that convention.

RENEWAL OF NAVAL MISSION AGREEMENT WITH PERU

By an exchange of notes signed at Washington January 31, February 9, and March 21 and 31, 1944 an agreement was effected between the Government of the United States and the Government of Peru for the renewal of the agreement for the assignment of a United States Naval Mission to Peru signed at Washington on July 31, 1940 (Executive Agreement Series 177).

The Governments of the United States and Peru have agreed to renew the agreement of 1940 for a period of four years from July 31, 1944, the date of termination of that agreement. The agreement of July 31, 1940 has been amended by the addition of the following article:

The members of this Mission are permitted and may be authorized to represent the United States of America on any commission and in any other capacity having to do with military cooperation or hemispheric defense without prejudice to this Agreement, during the present war emergency.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Foreign Service List, January 31, 1944. Publication 2079. iv, 132 pp. Subscription, 50¢ a year (65¢ foreign); single copy, 20¢.

Military Mission: Agreement Between the United States of America and Iran—Signed at Tehran November 27, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 361. Publication 2084. 16 pp. 10¢.

The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Cumulative Supplement No. 1, April 7, 1944, to Revision VII of March 23, 1944. Publication 2093. 16 pp. Free.

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